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MARTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of the

ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1965



L. Spencer Stephens,
Medical Officer of Health.

A. L. Pratt,
Engineer, Surveyor & Chief
Public Health Inspector.

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MARTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1965 - 66

Chairman of the Council

Mr. R. B. Ward

Vice Chairman of the Council

Mr. G. H. Heaton

Members of the Public Health Committee

Mr. R. B. Ward

Chairman

Mr. E. M. Badger

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Mrs. R. Beard

Mr. G. J. S. Hobbs

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Mr. A. N. Cutler

Mr. J. H. Kemp

Rev. O. Davies

Mrs. E. E. M. Lea

Mrs. P. M. Gibbons

Mr. T. F. Nugent

Dr. B. G. Goodwin

Mr. T. G. Townsend

Mrs. S. E. Hawkesford

Public Health Staff of the Authority

L. Spencer Stephens, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

A. L. Pratt, M.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I.
Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.

J. R. Perry, M.A.P.H.I.
Additional Public Health Inspector.

C. B. Longmore
Technical Assistant.

R. Minshull, A.I.H.M. (Died September 1965)
Housing Manager.

J. Dorgan (Appointed December 1965)
Housing Manager.

A. G. Sanderson,
Clerical Assistant

Miss S. M. Hall
Shorthand Typist and Clerk.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1965

Public Health Department,
1, The Tything,
Worcester.

August, 1966.

To the Chairman and Members of the Martley Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the health of the District for the year ended 31st December 1965.

The various sections of the report are set out as in previous years but less information has been available on public water supplies since the North-West Worcestershire Water Board took over. The Committee's attention has been directed mainly towards the provision of various major sewerage and sewage disposal schemes which are reported on page 10. Experimentation has also taken place with pre-fabricated sewage treatment plants for Council house estates and small village areas. Including those provided by private developers there are now five in the District and so far no complaints have been received from the Severn River Authority concerning the standard of purification achieved by them. I see no reason why they should not be used more extensively.

Certain difficulties were encountered with the disposal of the contents of the cesspool emptier on Grimley refuse tip during the year. Alternative arrangements have now been made for this material to be dealt with on sand and gravel workings nearby, but it is bound to accumulate with time. The Consulting Engineer has advised that provision should be made for treating this material at two or three of the proposed new sewage disposal works in the District as they are planned. I must support this recommendation as I feel that this material is a danger to health if spread upon agricultural land.

Early in 1965 Worcestershire County Council's decision on the re-organisation of Local Government was announced. No major alterations in the Rural Districts were proposed. This is unfortunate as there definitely seemed to be a case for amalgamation which from the Public Health standpoint, would have resulted in more efficient departmental organisation. It is interesting to note at the time of writing that the Government has now set up a Royal Commission on Local Government under the Chairmanship of Sir John Maud. As I feel that certain difficulties exist in the Public Health field at present I intend to submit evidence to this body.

My thanks are due to Mr. Pratt and his Staff for their assistance during the year.

I remain, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

L. Spencer Stephens
Medical Officer of Health

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The Rural District of Martley comprising 52,823 acres is predominantly agricultural in character and lies to the West of the City of Worcester. The River Teme runs through the District dividing it into two parts. The chief industry is agriculture and the District is one of the most important fruit and hop growing areas in the country.

VITAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	52,823
Number of dwellinghouses (31st March 1965) according to Rate Books	4,311
Rateable Value (31st March 1965)...	289,891
Sum represented by one penny rate..	£1,145. 8. 9.
Registrar General's estimate of resident population (mid 1965)	12,780

	Males	Females	Total
<u>Live Births</u>			
Legitimate	119	99	218
Illegitimate..	8	6	14
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			6.0
Standardised Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			19.1
Birth Rate for England and Wales for the same period			18.1

<u>Still Births</u>			
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate..	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births..			4.3
Rate per 1,000 England and Wales total live and still births			15.8

<u>Deaths</u>			
From all causes... ..	75	53	128
Standardised Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population			10.1
Rate for England and Wales			11.5

<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age</u>			
Legitimate	4	1	5
Illegitimate..	-	1	1
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...			25.9
Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales ...			19.0

<u>Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age</u>			
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate..	-	1	1
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...			21.5
Neonatal Mortality Rate for England and Wales ...			13.0
Maternal deaths (including abortion).. ...			1
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births			4.3

Analysis of Infant Deaths and Still Births over the last 10 years

Table I - Infant Mortality Rate - per 1,000 related live births

Year	No. of Deaths	Rate for	
		Martley R.D.	England & Wales
1956	9	53.2	23.8
1957	6	29.0	23.1
1958	6	36.1	22.5
1959	5	24.4	22.0
1960	2	11.3	21.7
1961	6	31.1	21.4
1962	3	16.2	21.4
1963	3	12.9	21.1
1964	6	26.2	20.0
1965	6	25.9	19.0

Table II - Stillbirths per 1,000 total live and still births

Year	No. of Deaths	Rate for	
		Martley R.D.	England & Wales
1956	4	23.1	23.0
1957	6	28.1	22.5
1958	4	23.5	21.6
1959	9	42.0	20.7
1960	2	11.2	19.7
1961	6	35.0	18.7
1962	3	16.0	18.1
1963	3	12.7	17.2
1964	3	13.0	16.3
1965	1	4.3	15.7

The Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and first week deaths) is 21.4 compared with 26.9 for England and Wales.

1965 - Causes of Death as Classified by the Registrar General

								Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
2.	Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
3.	Syphilitic Disease..	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
4.	Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infactions..	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
8.	Measles.	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
10.	Cancer of Stomach...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
11.	Cancer of Lung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
12.	Cancer of Breast ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	3
13.	Cancer of Uterus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
14.	Cancer of all other sites.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1
16.	Diabetes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8
18.	Coronary disease, angina..	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	7
19.	Hypertension with heart disease.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
20.	Other heart disease.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7
21.	Other circulatory disease.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
22.	Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
23.	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1
24.	Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	-
25.	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
26.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
29.	Hyperplasia of Postrate...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1
31.	Congenital malformations..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11
33.	Motor vehicle accidents...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	-
34.	All other accidents.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
35.	Suicide.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
36.	Homicide and operations of war..	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
								<u>75</u>	<u>53</u>

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

1. County Health Services

The following services are provided by the County Council in accordance with Part III of the National Health Service Act 1946.

Care of Mothers and Young Children (Section 22)

The district is served by the following clinics:-

Ante-Natal Clinics

Lucy Baldwin Maternity Hospital, Stourport.

Open every Tuesday in the month at 1.30 p.m.

Coventry Street, Kidderminster.

Open every Monday in the month at 2 p.m.

Cases in the Worcester area are referred to Hospital by their own doctor if necessary.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Parish Hall, Hallow.

Open on the second and fourth Thursday in the month at 2 p.m.

Memorial Hall, Broadheath.

Open on the first and third Thursday in the month at 2 p.m.

Village Hall, Knightwick Road, Martley.

Open on second Wednesday in the month at 2 p.m.

Village Hall, Alfrick.

Open on the third Friday in the month at 2.30 p.m.

Parish Hall, Clifton-on-Teme.

Open on the third Tuesday in the month at 2.30 p.m.

Memorial Hall, Leigh.

Open on the second Thursday in the month at 2.30 p.m.

Village Hall, Great Witley.

Open on the fourth Tuesday every other month at 2 p.m.

Village Hall, Shrawley.

Open on the first Tuesday every other month at 2.15 p.m.

Parish Room, Holt.

Open on the first Tuesday every other month at 3.30 p.m.

Village Hall, Rushwick.

Open on the first Thursday of every month at 2 p.m.

Club Room, Suckley.

Open on the second Tuesday of every month at 2 p.m.

Midwifery (Section 23)

The services of a County Midwife are available without charge to care for mothers during pregnancy, confinement and for a period of ten days afterwards. She should be booked as early as possible in order to receive adequate instruction for the confinement. Visits are paid to the home and examinations carried out monthly in co-operation with the doctor, who will arrange hospital consultations if necessary. Free dental treatment is available during this period and may be arranged through the County Dental Officer.

Health Visiting and Home Nursing (Sections 24 & 25)

After the first ten days the Health Visitor normally takes over the responsibility for the care of the baby from the Midwife. She is a trained nurse who has received additional instruction in child care, maintenance of health and the prevention of disease, and is able to offer guidance to the mother until the child goes to school. The Health Visitor also acts as school nurse and being an experienced medico-social worker is able to give advice to the adult members of the family on any personal problems related to physical or mental ill health.

The District Nurse is available to act on the instructions of the General Practitioner or Hospital when persons are discharged from hospital. She carries out injection procedures and the general nursing of the sick or elderly at home. In most rural districts the duties of District Nurse, Midwife or Health Visitor are combined. This is so in the Martley Rural District where there are six full time and one part time worker as follows:-

<u>Nurses</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>	<u>Area</u>
Miss Parsons, Nurses Cottage, Red House, Martley.	Wichenford 372	Martley, Clifton-on-Teme, Shelsleys, part Lower Sapey, Brickyard Cottages, Wichenford.
Miss J. Curnow, 1, Ednoll Cottages Leigh.	Leigh Sinton 320	Leigh, Bransford, Alfrick, Leigh Sinton, Rushwick.
Miss H. Chambers, 1, Ednoll Cottages, Leigh.	Leigh Sinton 320	Knightwick, Broadwas, Doddenham, Lulsley, Suckley.
Miss Wootton, Lea House, Hallow.	Hallow 235	Hallow, Broadheath, Cotheridge, Crown East, Wichenford, Sinton Green, Grimley Village.
Miss B. M. Jones, Nurses House, Hillhampton	Great Witley 386	Holt, Hillhampton, Shrawley, Great Witley, Little Witley, Abberley.
Area Relief Nurse -		
Miss J. M. Whitehead Nurses House, Hillhampton.	Great Witley 386	
Mrs. Parkes, Mitton Street Clinic, Stourport-on-Severn.	Stourport 2149	Astley

Vaccination and Immunisation (Section 26)

Vaccination and Immunisation procedures are carried out, free of charge, by the patient's own doctor or at the County Council clinics. It is now standard practice to offer triple immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus at 3 months old and booster doses at 5 and 8 years.

The following inoculations were done during the year:-

(Figures in brackets show the numbers for the previous year)

(i) Diphtheria Immunisation (including Tetanus)

Number of children who completed a primary course of immunisation during the year - 204 (186)

Number of children who received a reinforcing dose during the year - 191 (111)

(ii) Whooping Cough Immunisation

Number of children who completed a primary course of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) during the year - 200 (178)
It is not considered necessary to give booster doses.

(iii) Vaccination against Smallpox

Number of persons who received a primary vaccination during the year - 170 (95)

Number of persons who were re-vaccinated during the year - 7 (27)

(iv) Polio-myelitis Vaccination

Details of the number of persons vaccinated are contained in the County Medical Officer's Report. The new Sabin Vaccine is now used, three doses being administered monthly on a lump of sugar to babies over six months old and a reinforcing dose given on school entry. Adults should also receive protection if they have not already done so.

(v) B.C.G. Vaccination

Worcestershire County Council operate a scheme for the preventive inoculation of all children leaving school. The majority of parents agree to have their children done and it may be said that the scheme has met with considerable success. This is a valuable protective measure against tuberculosis.

Ambulance Service (Section 27)

Cases of accident or sudden illness are responded to irrespective of the source of call. All that is necessary is to dial 999 and ask the telephone operator for Ambulance. The service is under radio-control from Worcester and ambulance stations are strategically situated throughout the county. In rough country an ambulance with a four-wheel drive will be used if requested.

Patients suffering from infectious disease are conveyed to hospital in special ambulances stationed at the Isolation Hospital.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care (Section 28)

Convalescent care is provided for children and adults not requiring treatment. This type of recuperative holiday is frequently recommended and persons are required to contribute according to their means.

Medical comforts depots are maintained in various parts of the county by the British Red Cross or St. John's Ambulance Society. Requests for nursing equipment should be made to the District Nurse.

Persons suffering from tuberculosis may be assisted in many ways. Specialist Health Visitors work from the Chest Clinic and will assist patients to make the best use of the services available. The scope of the After-care Committee for South Worcestershire has recently been extended to cover all chest complaints and assists persons with difficulties which are outside the duties of statutory bodies.

Occupational therapy is available for patients suffering from lengthy illnesses or who are undergoing prolonged convalescence.

A chiropody scheme is now in operation for aged and handicapped persons and is being extended.

Domestic Help (Section 29)

The Home Help Service is administered by the Women's Voluntary Service on behalf of the County Council. Enquiries should be made at their headquarters at 91, Lowesmoor, Worcester. The service provides domestic help for the aged, in sickness, and for maternity cases.

Mental Health (Section 51)

The Mental Health Service has been expanded to deal with the provisions of the Mental Health Act 1959. This Act abolished the term mental deficiency and introduced the term mental disorder, which includes subnormality, severe subnormality, mental illness and psychopathic disorder. Mental Welfare Officers have been appointed who act in conjunction with approved Medical Officers and the hospital services.

Statutory duties of the County Council include:-

- (a) The provision of residential accommodation.
- (b) The provision of training or occupation centres (available at Stourport and Lower Wick, Worcester).
- (c) The exercise of functions relating to persons placed under guardianship.
- (d) The provision of ancillary services for persons suffering from mental disorder.

Welfare Services (National Assistance Act 1948)

The Welfare Services are administered by the County Welfare Officer from 25, The Tything, Worcester.

The following facilities are available:-

- (a) Residential accommodation for the elderly who are unable to look after themselves in their own homes (and have no relatives to care for them).
- (b) Temporary accommodation for persons in urgent need.
- (c) Special services for blind persons.
- (d) Special services for deaf and dumb persons.
- (e) Special assistance for other handicapped persons.

School Health Service (Education Act 1944)

The County Medical Officer is also Principal School Medical Officer. School Medical Officers visit all primary and secondary schools in the District at regular intervals. Every school child receives three medical examinations during his or her school life, but children in whom abnormalities are detected are seen more frequently. Special visual acuity and colour tests are given at 7 - 8 years old, children in need of attention being referred to the School Oculist. Routine tests of hearing are now carried out at 5 years old using a pure-tone audiometer. Children with defective hearing are referred to special clinics for further investigation. The services of a speech therapist are available for children with particular difficulties. Orthopaedic defects are kept under the supervision of the Orthopaedic Sister. Children with behaviour disorders or psychiatric problems are seen at the Child Guidance Clinic, Love's Grove, Worcester.

School Dental Service

The dental health of all children in maintained schools is supervised at regular intervals, inspections being carried out on the premises. Subsequently treatment is carried out at the nearest fixed clinic or in one of the mobile dental clinics now available.

County Analyst

The County Analyst is available to examine samples of food, drugs, milk, water and sewage. Samples are either submitted by the local sanitary authority, The County Public Health Inspector, or the Foods and Drugs Officer. (See page 16)

2. Hospital Services

These services are administered by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board (Mid or South Worcestershire Hospital Management Committees).

- (a) General Hospitals with casualty departments are situated at Worcester, Kidderminster and Tenbury.
- (b) Maternity beds are available at Worcester and Stourport.
- (c) Infectious diseases are usually admitted to Newtown Isolation Hospital, Worcester. Since the closure of Knightwick Sanatorium cases of pulmonary tuberculosis have also been admitted there.
- (d) The elderly and chronic sick are accommodated at Shrub Hill, Worcester, Avonside, Evesham, or Blakebrook, Kidderminster.
- (e) Psychiatric hospitals for mental disorders are available at Powick, Worcester or Barnsley Hall, Bromsgrove.
- (f) Laboratories are available at all General Hospitals, but at Worcester Royal Infirmary a branch of the Public Health Laboratory Service has been established. This organisation, with reference laboratories in London and elsewhere, is designed to assist local authorities in their investigation of outbreaks of communicable disease.
- (g) Venereal diseases are diagnosed and treated at a special out-patient department of Worcester Royal Infirmary adjacent to the Chest Clinic. Sessions are held from 5 - 7 p.m. on Mondays for women, and 5 - 7 p.m. on Tuesdays for men. No appointment is necessary and treatment is strictly confidential.

3. General Medical Services

There are three General Practitioners resident in the District. Many others visit their patients from Worcester, Stourport and Malvern. It is impossible to compile a suitable list therefore, but the Worcestershire Executive Council (County) do publish one and this is normally available at any General Post Office. The services of dentists, opticians and pharmacists also come under the control of the Executive Council to whom enquiries should be made.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water Supply

The Council's water undertaking was transferred to the North-West Worcestershire Water Board in 1962. This Authority has assumed full control of the water supply to the Rural District. During the last three years steady progress has been made with mains connections so that by 31st December, 1965, some 3,119 domestic properties were receiving a supply, representing 72% of all dwellings in the District. It is estimated that some 89% of properties are adjacent to the mains (see Chief Public Health Inspector's report) so that there is still room for improvement, but this must be considered as quite a satisfactory position for a district which is entirely rural in character.

The Astley borehole provides water which is satisfactory both in quality and quantity. Chemical samples indicate that the water is hard (total hardness - 250 p.p.m.) but pure, and bacteriological results are always satisfactory (see below).

Bacteriological Examination - Astley Pumping Station - 31.12.65.

Probable number of Coliform bacilli (MacConkey 2 days at 37°C) - 0 per 100 ml.
Probable number of Bact. Coli. (Type 1) - 0 per 100 ml.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action and the fluorine content is low (0.12 p.p.m.)

Of samples taken from shallow wells in the district ten out of thirteen were reported as unfit for drinking.

2. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Sinton Green and Hallow

This scheme was virtually complete by the end of 1965. It was much more elaborate and costly than originally intended but provides for a dry weather flow of 76,500 g.p.d. together with 8 hours retention in the stormwater tanks and adequate sludge drying capacity. This should be sufficient to deal with ordinary residential development in the area for a considerable number of years. The new works have been constructed well above flood level in the Laugherne brook and the existing outfall sewer was relaid back to Manhole 10. Two pumping stations were necessary for the Sinton Green area, one above Thornegrove and the other near World's End. It is unfortunate that no provision could be made for Grimley Village, but this would have been most expensive and it was decided to make separate provision for this area at a later date.

Bransford and Leigh Sinton

Considerable preparation was made by the Consulting Engineers for this scheme during the year after a suggestion had been made by an Engineering Inspector of the Ministry that the sewage should be pumped to the disposal works of a neighbouring Local Authority. This involves Upton Rural District whose disposal works at Powick is to be enlarged and to a lesser extent Malvern Urban District to include the villages of Shernacre and Interfield. The area round Powick and Callow End requires additional sewage disposal facilities so it was in the interests of the Local Authorities concerned to combine together for this project. The drafting of the legal agreement has been rather complicated but it is now hoped that this scheme will proceed satisfactorily.

Broadheath

Little progress has been made with the proposal for extensions to the sewers and sewage works for this village. Negotiations have been rather slow in acquiring land adjacent to the existing works and for the pumping stations required at the Knoll and Sailors Bank.

Shrawley

This scheme has been drawn up by the Surveyor involving the areas around the New Inn (A) and the Rose and Crown (B) with provision for treatment by means of an aerobic digestion plant situated at Glazenbridge to the north. Area (B) requires pumping and there is a further area (C) to the south which is not being dealt with for the time being. This work is held up at present due to shortage of technical staff.

Shelsley Beauchamp

The Oxigest treatment plant for this village has been working very satisfactorily. The Severn River Authority have been satisfied with the results of effluent samples.

3. Refuse Collection and Disposal

The refuse collection service continues to operate on a fortnightly basis to all premises reasonably accessible and all household refuse is now collected, which constitutes a general overall improvement.

Four tips are now in use, the one at Martley having been worked out, but negotiations are proceeding for a new site in that area. The sites at Clifton-on-Teme, Hillhampton and Yarhampton continue to be used, together with the Gravel Pit site at Grimley, which is the main area for tipping. Various problems have existed during the year at this site due to difficulties in obtaining sufficient cover material. The deposition of cesspool emptier contents there has not helped matters either and arrangements have now been made to dispose of this material on a more suitable site.

There is a considerable improvement in the general condition of the tip now, but unfortunately it is too near a main road and impossible to fence off. It would be far better to abandon this area in favour of a site in the south of the District if this could be found.

SECTION D

HOUSING

The following table shows the housing work carried out in the District during the year:-

Number of new houses erected during the year

(1)	by the Local Authority	12
(2)	by other bodies or persons	100

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses

(1) (a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Act or Housing Acts). ...	93
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.. ...	128
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under One above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	Nil
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.. ...	Nil
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	11
(4)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	36

2. Remedy of defects without service of formal notices

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	32
---	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers

A Proceedings under Sections 9 & 10 of the Housing Act 1957

(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.. ...	1
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
	by owners	Nil
	by local authority in default of owners	Nil

B Proceedings under Public Health Acts

(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	10
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
	by owners	4
	by local authority in default of owners	Nil

C	<u>Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 & 23 of the Housing Act 1957</u>							
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made							12
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders... ..							26
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders under Section 17(1) or (3) were made.. ...							12
(4)	Number of houses closed... ..							12
(5)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which undertakings were accepted.							Nil

D	<u>Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957</u>							
(1)	Number of separate dwellings, parts of a dwelling or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made							Nil
(2)	Number of separate dwellings, parts of a dwelling or underground rooms in respect of which closing Orders were determined, the dwelling or room having been rendered fit							Nil

4. Housing Act, 1957 (Part IV) - Overcrowding

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	}	Not Known
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein... ..		
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein		
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year		Nil
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year		2
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases... ..		11
	(iii)	Number of houses again overcrowded after being previously relieved		Nil

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

The original target following a survey of the district in 1956 was 220 dwellings. It was anticipated that this figure could not be reached in ten years as requested by the Ministry and suggested that it was more likely to take twenty years. As can be seen from the table good progress has been made, but the ratio of closing orders : demolition orders is 50 : 50, which means that in many cases the occupants of unfit dwellings cannot be re-housed satisfactorily. Slum Clearance has to be geared to the Local Authority Housing programme and unfortunately fewer houses were built during this period than in the post-war era (see Surveyor's Report p.23).

Slum Clearance Programme

(As shown in Appendix to Ministry of Housing and Local Government Returns)

1st January, 1955 to 31st December, 1965

<u>Year</u>	<u>Demolished</u>	<u>Closed</u>	<u>Total</u>
1955	4	4	8
1956	8	3	11
1957	6	7	13
1958	2	6	8
1959	1	3	4
1960	2	-	2
1961	11	2	13
1962	3	-	3
1963	2	21	23
1964	8	12	20
1965	26	12	38
	<u>73</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>143</u>

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Routine inspection of all Food Premises is carried out and details are shown on page 32 of the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report. There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the District now, so no meat inspection has to be carried out.

The Milk and Dairies Regulations are now administered by the County Council. The County Public Health Inspector is responsible for the licensing of retailers and also arranges for bacteriological examination of samples. The following samples were taken in the District during 1965.

Pasteurised Milk	-	63
Sterilized Milk	-	2
Raw Tuberculin Tested Milk	-	52
		<hr/>
Total	-	117
		<hr/>

Five samples failed the Methylene Blue test all in respect of raw milk. In these cases other tests are carried out to see if infection is present in the herd and guinea pigs are inoculated.

Worcestershire County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority and a variety of food samples are submitted to the County Analyst monthly by the Food and Drugs Inspectors. These include a considerable number of chemical samples on raw milk.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable disease which occurred in the District during the year:-

	Under 5	5 -	10 -	15 -	25 -	65 -	Age un- known	Total cases notified
1. Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Scarlet Fever	2	5	-	-	-	-	1	8
3. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Acute Primary Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	3	2	-	9
7. Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
8. Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Measles (ex. Rubella)	45	48	6	3	1	-	3	106
10. Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
11. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Dysentery	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	4
13. Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
14. Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1965

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths*			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

* Compiled from the Tuberculosis Register and Local Registrar's Death Returns

Number of Cases of Tuberculosis on Register at the end of the year

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Annual Totals
	M	F	M	F	
1955	31	42	9	11	93
1956	36	41	9	13	99
1957	32	33	4	7	76
1958	26	31	4	5	66
1959	32	31	4	5	72
1960	31	29	2	4	66
1961	30	30	2	4	66
1962	26	32	2	5	65
1963	17	22	2	5	46
1964	14	21	1	1	37
1965	14	16	1	2	33

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspect- ions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.....	4	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	48	36	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).....	-	-	-	-
Total	52	41	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2).....	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	3	-	1	-

Part VIII of the Act - Outwork

- Nil Return

MARTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE ENGINEER, SURVEYOR & CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1. TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING AND BUILDING BYELAWS

The Council continued to carry out the duties delegated to them under the Town and Country Planning Acts by the County Council. Six applications were referred to the County Planning Committee following a difference of opinion between the District Council Planning Committee and the County Planning Officer; County Planning Committee upheld the opinion of the County Planning Officer in three cases and refused permission but approved the application in the other three cases.

The following decisions were made by the Minister on appeals against the decisions of the Planning Authority:-

(a) Siting of 2 dwellings, The Burf, Astley	-	Appeal dismissed
(b) Residential development, Clay Green, Alfrick	"	"
(c) Residential development, Sinton Green, Grimley	"	"
(d) Siting of house, Martley Road, Great Witley	"	"
(e) Siting of bungalow, Ockeridge	"	"
(f) Siting of agricultural dwelling, Little Witley	"	"
(g) Residential development, Slodgenoor Coppice, Broadwas	"	"
(h) Residential development, Upper Wick Lane, Rushwick	"	"
(i) Siting of agricultural cottage, Shrawley	"	upheld
(j) Residential development, Great Witley	"	dismissed
(k) Siting of caravan, Little Witley	"	upheld
(l) Siting of agricultural cottage, Shelsley Kings	"	"
(m) Siting of garden centre, Bransford	"	dismissed
(n) Residential development, Moseley, Hallow	"	"

During the year 4 appeals to the Minister were withdrawn by the appellants.

An application for the winning and working of gravel at Grimley was referred to the Minister by the County Planning Committee and approval was granted.

A detailed study of the village of Martley was carried out by the County Planning Department to explore the possibility of substantial development there. Whilst it was found to be feasible to carry out such development, the loss of good agricultural land together with the cost of improving road communications and other services resulted in the County Council rejecting the proposals.

Details of applications to develop are given below with the figures in brackets being those for 1964:-

	Plans for new dwellings	Outline appli- cations (dwellings)	Sites for caravans	Misc. applications (agr.blding M.E.B., altns accesses)	Total
Brought forward from 1964	2	9	1	4	16
Received during 1965	(70) 70	(168) 120	(20) 15	(139) 144	(397) 349
Total applications	(74) 72	(185) 129	(20) 16	(149) 148	(428) 365
Applications approved	(67) 60	(70) 35	(9) 9	(138) 29	(284) 233
Applications refused	(3) 4	(101) 82	(10) 5	(6) 9	(120) 100
Applications withdrawn	(2) 2	(5) 9	(-) -	(1) 3	(8) 14
Applications outstanding	(2) 6	(9) 3	(1) 2	(4) 7	(16) 18
Total	(74) 72	(185) 129	(20) 16	(149) 148	(428) 365

The following are details of applications during the year relating to residential development:-

	Approved	Refused
(1) <u>Residential Development</u>		
(a) No. of dwellings in outline applications	50	148 (together with 12 residential sites of unspecified density)
(b) No. of dwellings in detailed applications	151	7
(2) <u>Caravan Sites</u>		
(a) No. of caravans on residential sites	9	3
(b) No. of holiday caravan sites	-	2

Application under Building Byelaws

Brought forward from 1964	-	2
Received during 1965	-	256
		<hr/> 258
Applications approved	-	246
Applications refused	-	1
Applications withdrawn	-	1
Applications outstanding	-	10
		<hr/> 258

In addition, 23 applications for renewals of temporary planning permissions relating mainly to structures of short-lived materials and temporary sites for caravans, and 8 renewals of outline planning permissions were issued during the year.

The number of applications received under the Planning Acts decreased slightly this year as the following table indicates:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Applications Received</u>	
	<u>Planning</u>	<u>Byelaws Only</u>
1959	176	90
1960	287	120
1961	310	123
1962	340	100
1963	372	116
1964	397	133
1965	349	114

2. HOUSING

Provision of Housing Accommodation

	Council Houses	Private Houses		Total
		Subsidy	Others	
No. of houses under construction 1.1.65.	12	-	88	100
No. of houses completed & occupied during 1965	12	4	96	112
No. of houses under construction 31.12.65.	12	-	79	91

(a) By the Council

The following houses were completed and occupied during the year:-

One bedroomed bungalows - Hallow, Ladygo Lane	- 4
Two bedroomed bungalows - Shelsley Beauchamp	- 4
Three bedroomed houses - Martley, Jury Lane	- 6
	<u>14</u>

In addition the following were under construction at the end of the year:-

One bedroomed bungalows-Wichenford, Queens Estate	- 2
One bedroomed bungalows- Suckley	- 4
Two bedroomed houses - Suckley	- 10
	<u>16</u>

The houses at Suckley were of the industrialised type being erected by Messrs. Reema (Chesterfield) Ltd.

The Council's housing programme envisaged the erection of 136 houses during the next five years but this is dependant to a large extent on the provision of village sewerage schemes.

In February the Council approved a rent rebate scheme to operate from 1st July, 1965. Under the scheme all rents were increased by £2.2s.0d. per month payable by tenants where maximum calculated weekly wage exceeded £13; for tenants where income was below £13 per week rebates were given on a graduated scale.

In September, the Council lost a good officer by the death of the Housing Manager, Mr. R. Minshull. Although he had served the Council for two years only, Mr. Minshull had inaugurated many improvements in his department, including the Rent Rebate scheme, and his sudden death cut short a promising career with the Council.

(b) By Private Enterprise

The number of private houses completed during the year showed a decrease from the previous year, although 100 were occupied and 79 under construction. The rate of construction of houses of all types is still slow and this is not always due to difficulties in obtaining certain materials.

The following table shows the units of accommodation provided during the past eighteen years:-

Year	Council Houses	Private Houses				Total
		Min. of Works Licence	Subsidy	Private	Conversions	
1948	51	-	-	25	8	84
1949	21	-	-	11	-	32
1950	34	1	4	12	2	53
1951	35	2	3	3	4	47
1952	6	2	9	7	8	32
1953	36	4	2	21	-	63
1954	34	1	1	32	1	69
1955	36	39	1	6	3	85
1956	14	-	1	55	3	73
1957	-	-	-	57	3	60
1958	-	-	4	61	-	62
1959	2	-	-	32	3	37
1960	6	-	-	31	1	38
1961	8	-	7	32	2	49
1962	-	-	3	72	1	76
1963	20	-	1	67	1	89
1964	12	-	8	132	1	153
1965	12	-	4	96	2	114
Total	327	49	45	752	43	1216

Rent Act, 1957

No application for certificates of disrepair were received during the year and little use is made of this Act either by landlords or tenants.

Improvement and Conversion Grants

The number of applications received dropped appreciably and this is probably due to the increase in the amount of standard grant now permitted. Applicants find it more economical to obtain a standard grant where compliance with the 12 point standard is not required. The cost of carrying out this type of work has increased sharply during the past year or two without any increase in the amount of grant payable and this also is acting as a deterrent.

The following table gives the numbers of individual dwellings forming the subject of formal applications since 1950, together with the number completed:-

Discretionary Grants

Year	Rec'd	With- drawn	Refused	Approved	Out- standing	Completed	Amount of Grant £
1950	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
1951	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
1952	1	-	1	-	-	1	299
1953	10	4	1	5	-	-	-
1954	21	-	1	17	-	11	2,920
1955	41	5	3	36	-	29	7,372
1956	36	-	1	33	2	22	5,102
1957	35	-	2	30	3	32	8,304
1958	41	-	1	40	-	29	6,597
1959	41	-	1	40	-	51	13,119
1960	70	-	4	66	-	43	11,519
1961	47	-	4	38	5	43	12,884
1962	50	4	-	39	7	27	8,614
1963	28	2	-	26	2	28	9,164
1964	32	3	1	28	-	29	9,610
1965	20	2	1	15	2	22	7,681
Total	475	20	22	414	-	367	103,185

Average Grant per house completed - £281

Average approved expenditure per house - £679

The total cost to the Council of completed improvements to 367 houses, based on 25 per cent of the grants given, is £25,796 or £70 per house.

The applications for grants to individual dwellings approved by the Council since 1950 have been analysed to show the occupation of the dwellings, i.e. whether owner/occupied or tenanted, and the amount of work carried out as reflected by the cost and this information is shown in the table below:-

Approved Applications for Grants

Occupation	No.	Approved expenses per dwelling		
		Under £400	£400-£800	Over £800
Owner/Occupier	189	45	79	65
Tenant	225	61	107	57
Total	414	106	186	122

Standard Grants

The following table shows the numbers of properties improved since the commencement of this grant, together with details of the amenities provided, cost, etc.

Year	Applications			Work Completed							
	Rec'd (No. of dwell- ings)	App'd On/ Occ.	T	No. of dwell- ings	Amenities provided					Max. Grant avail- able	Actual Grant Paid
					Bath	Lav. Basin	Hot Water	W.C.	Food Store		
1959	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	£	£ -
1960	13	8	2	7	4	5	6	6	2	835	743
1961	13	9	1	8	5	5	8	5	4	990	797
1962	18	9	8	9	8	8	8	9	6	1260	1141
1963	15	11	4	10	9	9	8	10	5	1320	1209
1964	29	22	6	11	9	9	10	11	8	1620	1620
1965	31	15	16	28	25	25	26	28	17	5423	4921
Total	122	76	38	73	60	61	66	69	42	11,448	10,431

Slum Clearance

Details of properties dealt with are contained in Section D of the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Progress during the year again showed an improvement due to the provision of one-bedroomed bungalows used to relieve the under-occupation of larger Council houses which were in turn used in some cases to house slum clearance families. Other sub-standard properties were dealt with as and when they were known to become vacant.

Re-housing

A revision of the list of applicants for Council houses was carried out early in the year and the number on the register at that time was 210. This shows a slight increase when compared with previous years.

During the year 21 lettings were made as compared with 31 in 1964. Of these lettings 15, or 71 per cent, were made to families recommended for re-housing on public health grounds for the following reasons:-

<u>Medical</u>	<u>Overcrowding</u>	<u>Defective Accommodation</u>	<u>Slum Clearance</u>
3	2	5	5

Council House Maintenance and Repair

The Repairs Fund contribution from the Housing Revenue Account remained at £14 per house.

The repair and maintenance of the Council's houses is carried out with a direct labour force of five men. In December a General Foreman was engaged to supervise and organise this work and to assist in supervision of repair contractors and refuse collection.

All external painting, electrical repairs and major plumbing repairs are carried out by contract. No contribution is made from the General Rate Fund for Housing Repairs.

Modernisation

During the year the following dwellings were modernised:-

Shelsley Beauchamp	-	14
Hallow, The Heath	-	11
		<hr/>
		25
		<hr/>

Schemes were in preparation at the end of the year for:-

Grimley, Sinton Green	-	12
Rushwick, Crown East	-	4

The total number of houses modernised is now 91.

External Decoration

External decoration by contract was carried out on the following sites during the year:-

1 - 10 Berringtons, Astley	-	10
1 & 2 Dick Brook, Astley	-	2
1 - 6 New Inn Lane, Shrawley	-	6
1 - 6 Rectory Lane, Shrawley	-	6
1 & 2 Pound Meadow, Shrawley	-	2
13 - 22 & 27 - 30 Queens Estate, Wichenford	-	14
1 - 4 Abingdons, Wichenford	-	4
1 - 4 Willow Lane, Martley	-	4
1 & 2 Horne Lane, Martley	-	2
1 - 4 Prickley Lane, Martley	-	4
2 & 3 Berrow Green, Martley	-	2
1 - 20 Grange Road, Broadheath	-	20
1 - 4 Crown East, Rushwick	-	4
1 - 4 Weston Hill, Broadwas	-	4
1 & 2 Commonfields, Broadwas	-	2
1 - 6 Darbys Green, Doddenham	-	6
1 - 7 New House, Bransford	-	7
		<hr/>
		99
		<hr/>

3. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

(a) Existing Arrangements

The following are areas served by public sewers and treatment plants and are known as "village schemes":-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Area Served</u>
Abberley	- Part of The Common.
Astley	- Little Heath, Ridleys Cross, Sandhampton and Astley Town.
Broadheath	- Part of village and part of The Common
Clifton-on-Teme	- The village.
Hallow	- The village.
Grimley	- Sinton Green.
Martley	- Jury Lane and part of the village.
Rushwick	- The village.
Shelsley Beauchamp	-
Great Witley	- Part of the village.

The following larger Council housing sites have sewers and treatment plants to which are connected some privately owned properties:-

Abberley	- Suffolk Lane.
Alfrick	- Clay Green.
Cotheridge	- Church Lane.
Holt	- The Heath.
Suckley	- Airey Houses.
Wichenford	- Queens Estate.

The following larger housing sites have sewers and treatment plants serving Council Houses only:-

Martley	- Prickley Lane.
Lower Sapey	- Pitchard Close.
Little Witley	- Well Lane.

(b) Future Arrangements

(1) Schemes for the following areas have progressed as follows:-

- (i) Bransford & Leigh Sinton - After further consideration the Council decided not to proceed with a separate scheme but to combine with Upton-on-Severn, R.D.C. with disposal works at Powick. At the end of the year the preliminary administrative work was proceeding together with discussions on the formal agreement between the two Authorities.
- (ii) Broadheath Extension - The Consulting Engineers scheme was approved in September. Difficulties were experienced in negotiations for the purchase of some sites for pumping stations and the scheme had not been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government by the end of the year.

- (iii) Alfrick - Clay Green - The joint scheme proposed was held up due to the firm developing the private housing estate going into liquidation. No further action can be taken until the site is acquired by another developer.
- (iv) Shrawley - The preparation of this scheme continued at a slow rate, due to the pressure of other work but the design stage was practically complete by the end of the year.
- (v) Grimley Village - The Council accepted the Consulting Engineers recommendation that sewage from this area should be pumped to Sinton Green and treated at the Hallow Disposal works. The scheme has not yet been included on the list of urgent schemes.

(2) Schemes for the following areas are being considered but have not yet been approved in principle.

- (vi) Martley - The Village, Hillside and Berrow Green areas together with Malvern View, Wichenford area.
- (vii) Astley - The Burf and Dunley areas.

(3) In June the Council agreed to the following priorities for future sewerage schemes:-

To be prepared by the Consulting Engineers:-

- (i) Martley
- (ii) Abberley and Great Witley
- (iii) Brockamin, Leigh

To be prepared by the Council's Surveyor:-

- (i) Broadwas
- (ii) Grimley Village
- (iii) Wichenford
- (iv) Suckley

(c) Work completed during the Year

The following schemes were completed during the year:-

- Hallow, Sinton Green Scheme - Whilst not finally completed the treatment works were brought into operation at the end of the year to allow the conversion of old settlement tanks to new storm tanks.
- LynnClose, Leigh Sinton - Owing to the firm developing this site going into liquidation, the Council took over the sewers and extended aeration treatment plant. The estate consists of 20 houses and will be sewered by the Bransford and Leigh Sinton Scheme.

(d) Maintenance of Sewers and Treatment Plants

Maintenance is carried out by three mobile attendants under the immediate supervision of the Senior Technical Assistant. Some maintenance of the more complicated electrical equipment is carried out under contract.

With the completion of the new Hallow Treatment Works there is no serious overloading of works.

The extended aeration plant at Shelsley Beauchamp, after a few minor "teething" troubles, produces a good effluent normally below Royal Commission standard. The following are some results of samples taken direct from the plant before any tertiary treatment:-

Date	Tested by	Suspended Solids p.p.m.	B.O.D. p.p.m.	Remarks
4.5.65	Air Products Limited	9	17.6	Solids low in final effluent
28.7.65	" " "	25	19.8	-
7.10.65	County Analyst	7	10.0	Satisfies Royal Commission standards
14.12.65	Severn River Authority	10	16.5	Satisfactory

(e) House Drainage

The following new drainage installations were approved and installed during the year:-

	<u>New Houses</u>	<u>Existing Houses</u>	<u>Total</u>
Septic Tanks	42	41	83
Connections to public sewer	57	8	65
Connections to private treatment plants	13	-	13
	<u>112</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>161</u>

The Council do not own a mechanical cesspool emptier but, by arrangement with Droitwich R.D.C. and Stourport U.D.C., hire vehicles when required for use on private premises and for small Council owned plants. During the year 74 septic tanks to private houses and 36 settlement tanks to Council plant were emptied. In the former cases the cost was recharged to the owners of the premises.

A table showing the number of houses connected to the public sewers, etc. in each parish is contained in the report of the Medical Officer of Health

4. WATER SUPPLY

(a) Private Supplies

During the year no cases of shortage of drinking water were reported.

(b) Public Supplies

The statutory undertakers for the whole District are the North-West Worcestershire Water Board.

Details of the number of houses supplied from public mains are contained in the report of the Medical Officer of Health and these are analysed in the following table:-

Mains Water Supply - Provision to Premises - 31.12.65.

Parish	Houses in Parish					
	Total 31.12.65.	Adjacent to mains	Connected to mains 31.12.64.	Connected to mains 31.12.65.	Total as % of	Total as % of
	A	B			A	B
Abberley	190	166	122	128	67	77
Alfrick	151	142	81	81	54	58
Astley	356	272	215	223	63	82
Bransford	97	89	76	76	78	85
Broadheath	386	377	296	317	82	84
Broadwas	101	83	78	78	77	94
Clifton-on-Teme	134	119	108	108	80	91
Cotheridge	78	74	64	64	82	86
Doddenham	74	50	38	40	54	76
Grinley	191	165	121	125	65	76
Hallow	418	407	352	357	85	88
Hillhampton	35	33	24	24	69	73
Holt	146	134	93	93	64	70
Kenswick	13	10	10	10	82	100
Knightwick	40	36	20	20	50	56
Leigh	339	318	188	207	61	65
Lulsley	41	39	36	36	90	95
Martley	319	275	235	235	74	86
Rushwick	326	317	298	299	91	94
Sapey Pitchard	52	37	21	21	40	56
Shelsley Beauchamp	65	56	38	38	60	66
Shelsley Kings	66	54	51	52	78	96
Shelsley Walsh	13	8	2	2	16	25
Shrawley	151	142	99	99	65	70
Suckley	177	156	106	114	64	73
Wichonford	134	125	117	117	88	94
Witley, Gt.	155	118	94	105	68	90
Witley, Lt.	63	53	50	50	80	94
	4311	3855	3033	3119	72	81

Percentage of total premises in Parishes which are adjacent to mains - 80
 Percentage of total premises in District which are connected to mains - 72

5. PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) Refuse Collection

The scheme of fortnightly collection from all premises reasonably accessible to a collection vehicle continued successfully and is being maintained with a labour force of 7 men and 3 vehicles, two being 10 cu.yd. side loading tipping types and one 16 cu.yd. fore and after tipper with power press.

In May a trial scheme for paper-sack refuse storage was started, some 325 houses in the Parish of Broadheath being provided with free-standing concrete stands and sack-holders. This parish was chosen as it contained a variety of development ranging from relatively high-density private and council estates, through village street to isolated houses and farms.

By the end of the year experience had shown that no saving in collection costs had been made but that this was outweighed by the advantages of:-

- a) Back-door collection
- b) More hygienic method of storage
- c) Ease of collection and absence of wet and decomposing refuse.

Little adverse criticism was received from householders but the collectors reported difficulties with sacks damaged by hot ashes, broken glass, and animals and by an increased amount of refuse due to the accidental or deliberate firing of dustbins not being possible. Other difficulties experienced related to the overfilling of sacks and damage to the bottom of sacks left standing on wet ground awaiting collection.

It would appear, for the system to work properly householders must be educated in its use and be prepared to give co-operation and that a weekly collection would reduce considerably many of the disadvantages.

(b) Refuse Disposal

Three tips are in use, two in disused quarries and one in a completed gravel working. A tip in the south of the district is still required but seems impossible to find.

Rodent and fly control was carried out systematically and greater attention paid to covering material with the result that very few complaints were received regarding nuisance.

6. SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Ice-cream

Number of premises registered for manufacture and sale...	Nil
Number of premises registered for sale only.. 	74

Pre-packed ice-cream only is sold from all premises and this is contained in refrigerators; facilities for hand-washing, etc. are provided at all premises.

Food Premises

The following food premises are in use in the district:-

(a) Unregistered

Food Shops

Butchers Shops...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Food Shops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Inns, Hotels and Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	40

(b) Registered

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ice-cream manufacturers	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Ice-cream retailers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74

Inspection of Registered Premises

The following visits and inspections of registered and other premises have been carried out during the year:-

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Ice-cream manufacturers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Ice-cream retailers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Cafes...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Inns, Hotels and Public Houses..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38

Generally speaking, all premises are kept clean and provided with adequate sanitary accommodation and handwashing facilities for the employees.

Slaughterhouses

There are no slaughterhouses operated in the district; the local butchers have their animals slaughtered in Worcester.

Milk Production

All work in connection with Milk and Dairies Regulations is administered by the Worcestershire County Council.

Food and Drugs Adulteration

The responsibility for this work rests with the Worcestershire County Council.

7. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Mortuary, Red House, Martley

The accommodation provided is little used, only 9 bodies being taken there during the year, of which 2 were from the Martley Rural District.

(b) Caravan Sites

Site licences for new applications were issued for 9 residential caravans all of which were on individual sites.

The number of sites and caravans now licensed is as follows:-

	<u>No. of Sites</u>	<u>No. of Caravans</u>
Residential caravans	50	67
Holiday caravans	18	218
	<u>68</u>	<u>285</u>

(c) Hop Pickers' Accommodation

Inspections of temporary accommodation used to house hop pickers during the short picking season were carried out. Once again the numbers accommodated in barracks fell partly due to the increased numbers arriving in caravans and partly due to further mechanisation.

The general condition of the barracks was satisfactory from both hygiene and fire prevention aspects.

(d) Petroleum Acts

The total number of storage licences issued during the year was 68 and the gallonage involved was 106,650.

Routine inspection of all installations continued throughout the year. It was found that the great majority of licensees are acutely aware of the dangers involved in petroleum storage and dispensing and observe the safety requirements.

The Council continued its membership of the West Midlands Petroleum Acts Administration Group. Much useful technical information and advice has been obtained from contact with members of the Group who are specialists in this field.

(e) Rodent Control

The Council has continued to carry out rodent control on farms by means of the Farm Contract Scheme; this is, of course, in addition to the free service provided for householders. There is still a relatively poor response to the service from the farming community, only 97 contracts covering 114 properties being made despite the fact that there are more than 400 farms in the district.

The reason for this seems to be almost entirely financial. The availability of proprietary brands of warfarin makes it a simple matter for the farmer to carry out some form of control himself.

The number of treatments carried out during the year was as follows:-

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>Treatments</u>	<u>Visits</u>
(i) Private Dwellings	257	556
(ii) Business Premises	37	88
(iii) Local Authority Premises	46	106
(iv) Agricultural Premises	424	1225

In addition to these visits the operator has been called upon to deal with insect infestations at private premises and on refuse tips.

(f) Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

The following applications for registration have been received:-

Offices	12	-	33 employees
Retail Shops	10	-	18 employees
Catering Establishments	13	-	88 employees

This is thought to represent about one-third of the premises which should be registered and, during the inspections of the registered premises, the owners of unregistered premises will be contacted and advised to make application for registration.

